DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 365 217 HE 027 008

AUTHOR Strand, Heather; Stapleton, Laura
TITLE Estimates of Enrollment at Public, Four-Year Institutions, Fall 1992.
INSTITUTION American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Washington, D.C.; National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE Jul 93
NOTE 35p.
AVAILABLE FROM NASULGC Office of Public Affairs, One Dupont Circle, Suite 710, Washington, DC 20036-1191.
PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Black Colleges; College Freshmen; Colleges; *Enrollment; Enrollment Trends; Full Time Students; Higher Education; Land Grant Universities; Part Time Students; *Public Colleges; *State Universities; Tables (Data)

ABSTRACT

This document reports estimated Fall 1992 enrollment at public, four-year institutions based on a survey mailed to over 570 institutions of higher education. The annual survey of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grand Colleges (NASULGC) member institutions drew a 93 percent response rate. Analysis of the data indicated that, for the first time since the mid-1980s, total enrollment did not increase due in part to economic conditions, higher tuition costs, stable or smaller pools of high school graduates, and externally or self-imposed enrollment caps. However, the historically black colleges and universities reported a total enrollment increase of 4.5 percent. Four tables and three graphs detail the findings. Appendixes, which comprise over half the document, contain three tables. The first shows AASCU respondents' total full-time part-time and grand total enrollments for individual institutions grouped by state. The second table shows NASULGC respondents' total full-time, part-time and grand total enrollments for individual institutions grouped by state. The third table shows nonaffiliated respondents' total full-time, part-time and grand total enrollments for individual institutions grouped by state. (JB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 365 217

Estimates of Fall 1992 Enrollment at Public, Four-Year Institutions

National Association of
State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

American Association of
State Colleges and Universities

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

July 1993

HE 027 008

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

NASULGC

AASCU

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Contents

Introduction.....1
Findings.....2
Conditions Facing Public Four-Year Institutions.....4
Methodology.....5
Tables.....6
Graphs.....8
Appendix A (AASCU respondents).....10
Appendix B (NASULGC respondents).....21
Appendix C (Nonaffiliated respondents).....27

To reduce production costs and improve timeliness of data reporting, AASCU sent the institutional listings printed as appendices to this report to all survey participants (usually a university's office of institutional research) on diskette at the end of June. This printed report has been sent to several offices within NASULGC's member institutions, including those of the presidents and of university relations. For additional copies, call NASULGC's Office of Public Affairs at 202/778-0855.

This report is jointly funded by NASULGC and AASCU. The report was compiled by Heather Strand and Laura Stapleton of AASCU's Office of Association Research. The Office of Association Research maintains both original data files (such as tuition and fees, and enrollment) and U.S. Department of Education data sets (finance, degree completions, institutional characteristics, faculty and staff salaries at higher education institutions). Special analyses of these data are available to members.

For more information call Meredith Ludwig, Director of the Office of Association Research, at 202/293-7070.

Introduction

Total enrollment did not increase at four-year, public institutions in fall 1992 for the first time since the mid-1980s. This was due in part to worsening state economic and fiscal conditions, higher student tuition costs, stable or smaller pools of high school graduates, and in frequent cases, externally or self-imposed enrollment caps.

As in fall 1991, fall 1992 public, four-year enrollment again totalled just under 5.9 million students. Breaking a six-year pattern of growth, full-time undergraduate enrollment actually experienced a marginal decrease of .3 percent this year, while part-time undergraduate enrollment rose very slightly, by .3 percent.

The annual enrollment survey, jointly funded by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), and conducted by AASCU's Office of Association Research, includes enrollment for members of both associations as well as for other public, four-year institutions not affiliated with either association. (Membership status is determined during the analysis of the survey data.)

After suffering a slight decrease and subsequent stabilization in enrollment during 1984 and 1985, public, four-year colleges and universities have seen a moderate but steady rise of about 2-2.5 percent each year, until this past fall. The essentially level enrollment shown in this report for fall 1992 public, four-year institutions, is consistent with the enrollment projections conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2002*, published in December 1991. According to NCES, the middle alternative projections estimated that this year's enrollment would increase by approximately .9 percent, while the low alternative projections estimate that enrollment would decrease by slightly less than .1 percent. Although closer to the low alternative projections, the negligible decrease noted here for this past fall (0 percent—but an actual decrease of 293 students), still fits squarely within the range predicted by NCES.

Despite a decline in the number of high school graduates during the early 1990s, continued strong enrollment rates for other students in combination with improved retention rates helped maintain overall enrollment increases in 1990 and 1991 at public, four-year institutions. However, this year's findings indicate that the upward trend is leveling off. To a large extent this is because of constraints placed on public institutions of higher education due to sustained economic and fiscal crises, felt first at the state and then at the institutional level. As we noted in the Fall 1992 *Special Report on Student Charges at Public, Four-Year Institutions*, state funding has not kept up with increasing enrollment levels over the past several years, and state appropriations for public higher education institutions continue to be cut. Public institutions have increased their tuition and fees at an average rate of over 10 percent for the past two years. In some cases, the increases have been much more dramatic, but so far this has not been enough to offset the budgetary crises. Add to this the fact that a number of state legislatures have imposed ceilings on tuition and fees increases, removing the option of further increases as a possible source of revenue for institutions in these states.

Where ceilings have not been externally imposed, many institutions are encountering a population which is becoming more and more cost-conscious. In an article published last year in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Eric Dey, associate director of an annual freshmen survey sponsored by the Higher Education Research Institute at UCLA, stated that, according to survey findings, the percentage of freshmen basing their choice of colleges on low tuition, offers of financial aid, or savings derived from institutional proximity to their homes, suggests

that "neither financial aid nor personal or family resources are keeping pace with the costs of attending college. Apparently, economic realities are forcing many students not only to go to work while attending college, but also to choose colleges on the basis of economic, rather than educational considerations." (*The Chronicle*, January 22, 1992)

In response to reduced state appropriations and to fiscal problems of their own, many institutions have also decreased faculty numbers, deferred maintenance, reduced student services, and cut classes and programs, even as student enrollments increased. This year, a number of public institutions are reporting enrollment caps. Approximately 45.7 percent of those institutions that reported a decrease in enrollment from fall 1991 to fall 1992, cited capping or systemwide redistribution of enrollments as a reason for the decrease. This was the fourth most frequently selected reason for a decrease in enrollment this fall. The most oft-cited reason for decreasing enrollment was "increasing tuition and fees" (70 percent gave this reason), followed by "local or state economic conditions" (63 percent selection rate), and a "smaller pool of high school graduates" (52 percent selection rate).

Enrollment management is not a new phenomenon, nor are the reasons behind its use, but its manifestations vary according to the climate facing public higher education. In some cases, institutions rely on enrollment management continually to stay at the optimum operating size, while in other cases, it is used sporadically in the form of enrollment caps to reduce expenditures in times of crisis. Although enrollment caps are an extreme and generally temporary example of enrollment management, they appear to be occurring more frequently, raising questions about possible consequences. Is this strategy working overall? By what standards do we evaluate whether it is working: e.g. its effectiveness at cost-containment, impact on the quality of education being offered, or the quality of students being enrolled? How does the impact of capping differ when imposed at the state, system and institutional levels? Are some disciplines affected more than others? How does capping affect the diversity of the student body? Are first-time freshmen the chief target of enrollment limits/caps? Where do the students who are turned away go for further education and training?

Many institutions, responding to survey questions regarding the expected behavior of specific enrollment cohorts at their campuses over the next two years, predicted increases at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The question these institutions are facing is: will the resources be there to support the full instructional experience for additional enrollees?

Findings

Full-Time Enrollment—Enrollment for all full-time students at public, four-year institutions rose by only .1 percent in fall 1992: this compared with a 2 percent increase in fall 1991. Total full-time enrollment, which includes undergraduate, graduate, unclassified (as to level), non-degree seeking (enrolled for credit but not for a degree), and first-professional; was 4,098,457 this year, versus 4,092,849 in fall 1991. As stated previously, after six consecutive years of growth, undergraduate full-time enrollment decreased by .3 percent. Non-degree seeking, full-time enrollment also dropped, by an estimated 2.3 percent this fall. Graduate full-time enrollment was the only category to show a notable increase (4.2 percent) for fall 1992, although this rate is down from the 7.5 percent increase experienced last fall. (Table 1)

Part-Time Enrollment—Enrollment of all part-time students—undergraduates, graduates, unclassified, non-degree seeking and first-professional—decreased by .3 percent, from 1,797,054 students in fall 1991 to 1,791,165 students in fall 1992. (Between fall 1990 and fall 1991, there

was a 1.9 percent increase in the number of part-time enrollees.) The category which experienced the greatest drop in enrollment was part-time first-time freshmen, which decreased by 8.8 percent. However, the primary factor in the overall drop in part-timers was the 3.3-percent decrease in non-degree seeking students who make up approximately 19.2 percent of part-time enrollment. (Table 1)

First-Time Freshman Enrollment by Geographic Region—Full-time, first-time freshman enrollment dropped somewhat in half of the geographic regions. Part-time, first-time freshman enrollment decreased substantially in five of the nine regions. The Plains region experienced the greatest increase in full-time enrollees —6.0 percent. The Southeast, New England, and Outlying regions also reported increases of 2.5, 2.4 and 1.5 percent, respectively. As for part-time enrollees, the Outlying/Trust Territories reported a 43.2-percent rise, while the Southwest and New England regions reported 7.6-percent and 2.0-percent rises, respectively. (Please note that, for some enrollment categories, large increases at a few institutions may result in very large percentage changes, especially when the base is relatively small.) The sharpest drops in part-time, first-time freshman enrollment occurred in the Far West (26.9 percent) and Southeast (20.1 percent), although the Rocky Mountains, Mid East and Great Lakes regions also experienced notable declines (9.2, 8.2, and 5.4 percent respectively). (Table 2)

Enrollment by Membership Category: AASCU, NASULGC, Nonaffiliated—In this annual survey, effort is made to reach all public, four-year colleges and universities. Because of the interest of the sponsors, the data are then reported by membership category. It is important to note that AASCU and NASULGC memberships are not mutually exclusive. Thirty-one institutions currently belong to both associations. For purposes of generalization, however, approximately 80 percent of all AASCU members are comprehensive institutions, (according to the 1987 Carnegie institutional type classifications), while over 90 percent of all NASULGC members are either research or doctoral institutions. The nonaffiliated institutions, which constitute 105 of the 570 survey respondents, represent a range of institutional types, though almost half are specialized (i.e. medical, professional, military schools) and another fourth are comprehensive.
By membership category, both AASCU and NASULGC showed very little change at all in total enrollment from fall 1991 to fall 1992, while the nonaffiliated institutions reported a modest increase of 1.3 percent. AASCU-member institutions saw their enrollments go up .2 percent, stabilizing at just over 3 million students, while NASULGC reported a decrease in enrollment of .4 percent, leveling off at just above 2.75 million students. The nonaffiliated institutions reached a total enrollment level of 458,602 this fall. (Table 3)

The direction of change in full-time enrollment for all three membership categories closely parallels that of total enrollment, with AASCU members showing a slightly larger but still marginal increase of .7 percent, NASULGC members—a decrease of .5 percent, and the nonaffiliated schools—an increase of 1.3 percent. Graduate full-time enrollment showed the greatest increase across all three categories for fall 1992. AASCU graduate full-time enrollment rose by 8.3 percent. Indeed, this was the only notable increase in full-timers for any enrollment cohort at AASCU-member institutions. NASULGC graduate full-time enrollment rose by 3.3 percent, while the nonaffiliates experienced a 4.7 percent rise. (Table 3)

The percent change in part-time enrollment across membership categories is only slightly different from the pattern exhibited by total and full-time enrollment. This time AASCU reported a decrease in part-time enrollment of .8 percent,

and NASULGC, an increase of .1 percent. Nonaffiliated institutions, on the other hand, once again showed a 1.3 percent increase in part-time enrollment. Part-time, first-time freshmen dropped in all three categories of membership. AASCU-member institutions showed the greatest decrease, 13.4 percent, with NASULGC and the nonaffiliates experiencing 8.7- and 3.3-percent decreases, respectively. (Table 3)

Historically Black College and University Enrollment—Contrary to what is being reported overall by public institutions, the enrollment picture at public, historically black colleges and universities appears to be one of growth, with healthy increases evident in all but two categories. Total enrollment increased by 4.5 percent, amounting to 164,361 students currently enrolled at public HBCUs. This increase is less than last year's increase (6.3 percent), but still substantial in light of the stability of enrollment levels exhibited elsewhere. Both part-time and full-time enrollment rose by 6.5 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively. The 16.1-percent decrease in part-time, first-professional enrollment from fall 1991 to fall 1992 had little impact on overall part-time enrollment, as this group represents only a small fraction (.4 percent) of part-timers. (Table 4)

An important factor in the rise in enrollments at HBCUs this year was the 3.2-percent increase in full-time undergraduate enrollment. Undergraduates, totalling 118,845 students for fall 1992, comprise 93 percent of all full-time enrollees at HBCUs. Part-time undergraduate enrollment also contributed to the overall increase, rising by 6.9 percent to 20,205 students. Additionally, full-time graduate enrollment and part-time, non-degree seeking enrollment experienced considerable increases (21.5 percent and 12.3 percent). (Table 4)

Conditions Facing Public, Four-Year Institutions

Expected behavior over the next two years for specific enrollment cohorts at institutions—In response to questions concerning the expected behavior of specific enrollment cohorts at surveyed institutions, 48.6 percent of the respondents predicted that undergraduate enrollment would increase over the next two years. Approximately 45 percent of the responding institutions expect the number of first-time freshmen to increase over this period, while 31.6 percent predict that this enrollment cohort will remain stable. A little over half of the responding institutions, 53.4 percent, believe that their graduate enrollment will rise over the next two years. In contrast, almost 80 percent of responding institutions expect their first-professional enrollment to remain stable. The high percentage predicting stability may be due in part to standard size limits placed on first-professional schools, programs or entering classes. Most responding institutions expect stable out-of-state and foreign student enrollment levels for the near future. Conversely, minority students, transfer students and students age 25 and older are expected to increase in number, continuing the upward trend in the enrollment of these three groups. (According to the fall 1991 enrollment report, between academic years 1989-90 and 1990-91, 53.9 percent of the respondents indicated an actual increase in transfer students, while 59.3 percent reported an increase in minority students.) (Graph 1)

Factors affecting the current (Fall 1992) level of enrollment at institutions—Factors listed as affecting the current level of enrollment at institutions were broken into two categories, based on the direction of change at the particular institution: i.e. those factors relating to the increase in the current level of enrollment, and those relating to the decrease in the current level of enrollment. A third option of "no change has occurred in the enrollment level" was offered, along with space for an explanation.

For institutions that experienced an *increase* in fall 1992 enrollment, improved retention

efforts was identified by a majority (64.9 percent) as a primary factor. Approximately 60 percent selected recruitment of first-time freshmen as an important reason, followed by 55.9 percent selecting local or state economic conditions. Almost 45 percent of these institutions attributed the increase in enrollment for fall 1992 in part at least, to the recruitment of students other than first-time freshmen. "Other" most often referred to transfer, minority, or "non-traditional/older" students, although graduate and foreign students were also listed frequently. (Graph 2)

For institutions that experienced a *decrease* in fall 1992 enrollment, the leading factor cited was increasing tuition and fees, followed by local or state economic conditions, and then a smaller pool of high school graduates. This reverses the pattern reported for the past two falls, 1990 and 1991, where a smaller pool of high school graduates was the predominant reason selected for decreasing enrollments, and both increasing tuition and fees and local or state economic conditions vied for second. Seventy percent of the respondents identified increasing tuition and fees as a primary factor relating to the decrease in enrollment this fall, versus 48.4 percent in fall 1991, and 41.8 percent in fall 1990. Approximately 63 percent cited local or state economic conditions, as opposed to 48.4 percent in fall 1991, and 38.9 percent in fall 1990. In contrast, 52 percent selected the declining pool of high school graduates as a contributing factor, versus 61.6 percent in fall 1991, and 74 percent in fall 1990. After these three influential factors, the next most frequently indicated reason for a decrease in enrollment was capping or redistribution of enrollment at the state, system or institutional level. Forty-six percent of the respondents reported that at least one of these had happened at their campus. Thirty-two percent acknowledged institutional action capping enrollments, 7.9 percent acknowledged legislative action capping enrollments, and 16.5 percent reported systemwide redistribution of enrollments.

In addition, for institutions that reported *no change* in enrollment for fall 1992, almost half indicated that this was because of either externally or self-imposed limits on enrollment. Other reasons given for stable enrollment levels generally fell into one of two categories: a stable population or environment, or a balancing effect produced by gains in some student cohorts and losses in others. (Graph 3)

Methodology

The *AASCU-NASULGC Fall 1992 Enrollment Survey* was mailed in December to over 570 public, four-year institutions of higher education in the United States and its territories: the response rate was approximately 93 percent. Data are reported by academic level and attendance status for three groupings: institutions by geographic region, institutions by association membership, and institutions by HBCU identification.

Survey forms are preprinted with the previous fall data so that respondents may correct figures. Note when comparing the results of the current survey with those released in prior years' reports, that corrections made by institutions sometimes result in adjustments to the previous year's figures. Guidelines developed for the survey seek a consistency of response by following, as closely as possible, the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) definitions for identifying and reporting appropriate enrollment cohorts. To ensure consistency in the estimated total enrollment and overall percent change from one year to the next, missing data for the previous year is filled in using the IPEDS datafile, and the estimate for the current year is then based on a full dataset from that previous year.

Table 1: Estimated Enrollments and Percent Change--Fall 1992
Public, Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Enrollment Categories	1991 Totals	Estimated 1992 Totals	Percent Change
FULL-TIME STUDENTS			
Undergraduate	3,543,125	3,533,413	- 3%
First-Time Freshmen	636,113	639,686	6%
Graduate	379,069	394,940	4 2%
First-Professional	107,058	107,554	5%
Non-Degree Seeking	69,156	67,543	-2 3%
Total	**4,092,849**	**4,098,457**	**.1%**
PART-TIME STUDENTS			
Undergraduate	962,129	965,374	3%
First-Time Freshmen	64,537	58,835	-8 8%
Graduate	479,721	482,165	5%
First Professional	5,202	5,340	2 6%
Non-Degree Seeking	355,293	343,677	-3 3%
Total	**1,797,054**	**1,791,165**	**-.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**5,889,915**	**5,889,622**	**.0%**

Table 2: Percent Change: First-Time Freshmen by Geographic Region
Fall 1992 AASCU, NASULGC, and Nonmembers Combined

Region	Full-Time	Part-Time
New England	2 4%	2 0%
Mid East	- 8%	-8 2%
Great Lakes	-1 6%	-5 4%
Plains	6 0%	- 1%
Far West	- 4%	-26 9%
Southeast	2 5%	-20 1%
Southwest	-2 0%	7 6%
Rocky Mountains	-2 2%	-9 2%
Outlying (Trust Territories)	1 5%	43 2%

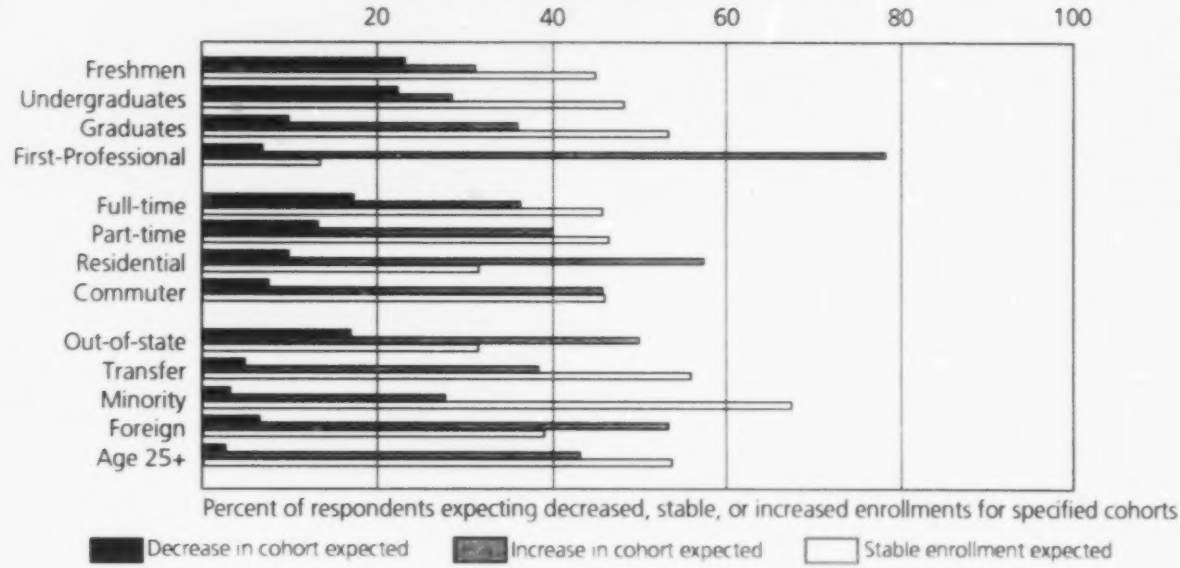
Table 3: Estimated Enrollments and Percent Change--Fall 1992
AASCU, NASULGC, and Nonaffiliated Comparison

	AASCU		NASULGC		Nonaffiliated	
Enrollment Categories	Estimated Enrollment	Percent Change	Estimated Enrollment	Percent Change	Estimated Enrollment	Percent Change
FULL-TIME						
Undergraduate	1,859,606	3	1,657,091	-1.1	236,082	1.2
First-Time Freshmen	331,802	-.4	299,949	1.5	45,539	3
Graduate	109,061	8.3	280,715	3.3	27,299	4.7
First-Professional	8,468	9	70,974	.5	30,060	.5
Non-Degree Seeking	37,243	-1.7	29,452	-3.6	.4,830	-6.5
Total	**2,012,759**	**.7**	**2,034,888**	**-.5**	**298,184**	**1.3**
PART-TIME						
Undergraduate	606,565	3	337,451	.1	104,657	1.7
First-Time Freshmen	39,030	-13.4	17,870	-8.7	5,543	-3.3
Graduate	257,425	-1.2	233,463	.7	31,530	5.9
First-Professional	1,304	5.8	2,691	3.4	1,347	-2.5
Non-Degree Seeking	206,570	-3.6	142,835	-2.0	23,609	-2.8
Total	**1,067,241**	**-.8**	**715,668**	**.1**	**160,418**	**1.3**
GRAND TOTAL	**3,080,000**	**.2**	**2,750,556**	**-.4**	**458,602**	**1.3**

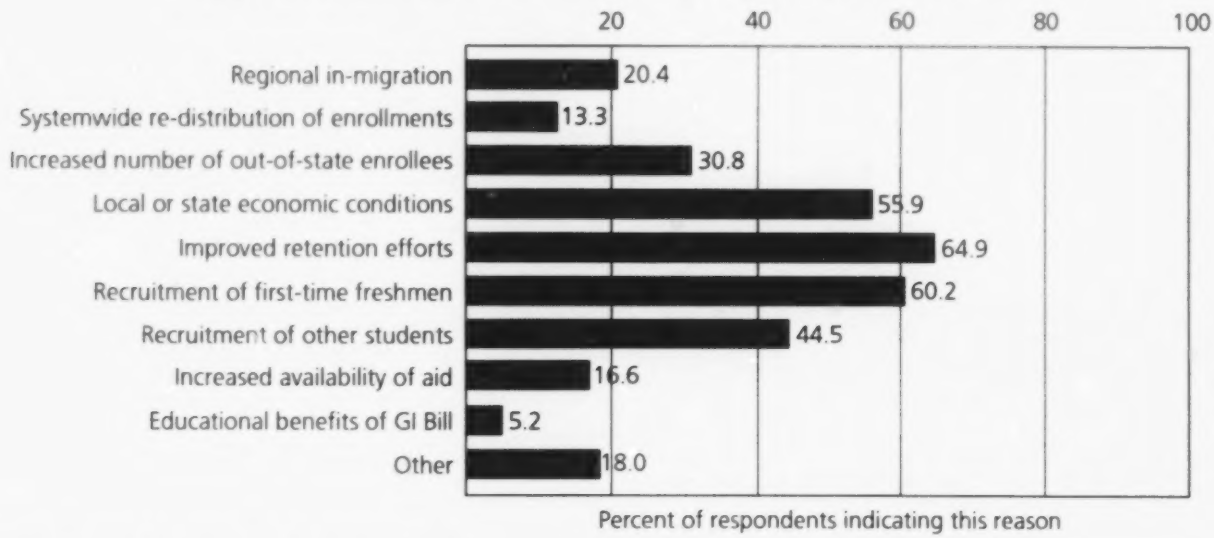
Table 4: Estimated Enrollments and Percent Change--Fall 1992
Public, Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Enrollment Categories	1991 Totals	Estimated 1992 Totals	Percent Change
FULL-TIME STUDENTS			
Undergraduate	115,109	118,845	3.2%
First-Time Freshmen	28,213	27,460	-2.7%
Graduate	4,007	4,869	21.5%
First-Professional	1,440	1,518	5.4%
Non-Degree Seeking	1,856	2,105	13.4%
Total	**122,351**	**127,225**	**4.0%**
PART-TIME STUDENTS			
Undergraduate	18,908	20,205	6.9%
First-Time Freshmen	1,583	1,843	16.4%
Graduate	9,601	9,867	2.8%
First-Professional	171	143	-16.1%
Non-Degree Seeking	6,910	7,763	12.3%
Total	**34,868**	**37,136**	**6.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**157,219**	**164,361**	**4.5%**

Graph 1: Expected Behavior Over the Next Two Years for Specific Enrollment Cohorts at Institutions

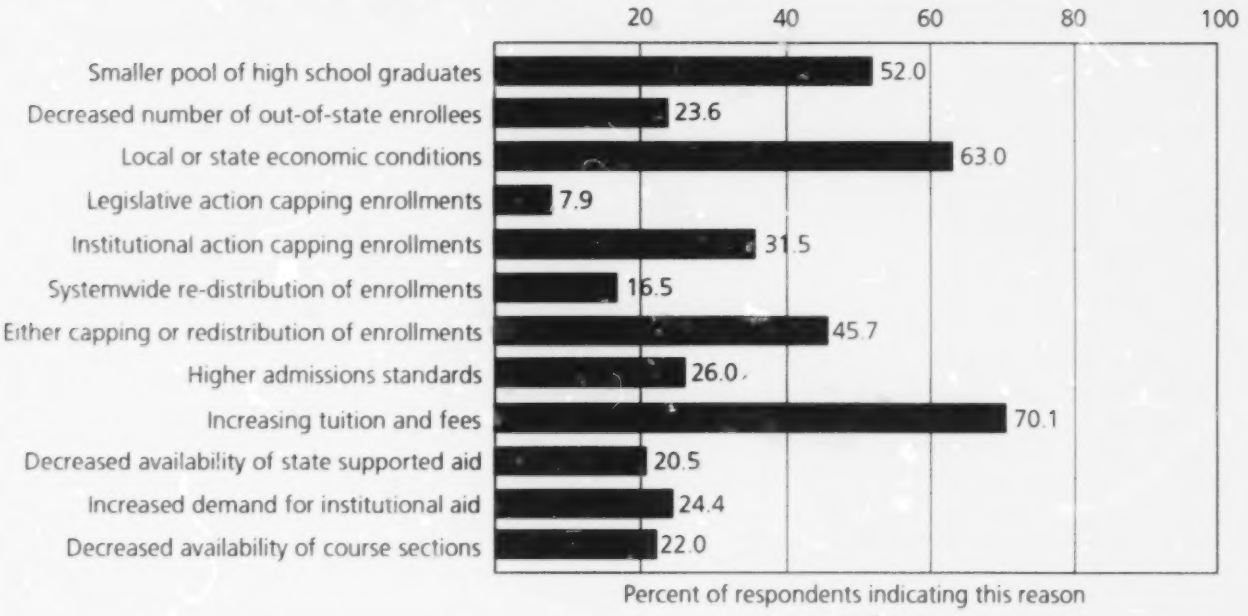


Graph 2: Reasons for Increase in Fall 1992 Enrollment



Note: Respondents could select as many reasons as applied

Graph 3: Reasons for Decrease in Fall 1992 Enrollment



Note: Respondents could select as many reasons as applied

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
ALABAMA			
Alabama A & M University	3,813	1,256	5,069
Alabama State University	4,783	705	5,488
Auburn University at Montgomery	3,965	2,421	6,386
Jacksonville State University	6,009	2,013	8,022
Livingston University	1,717	260	1,977
Troy State University	4,300	419	4,719
University of Alabama in Huntsville	3,295	4,731	8,026
University of North Alabama	3,963	1,560	5,523
University of South Alabama	8,580	3,731	12,311
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Anchorage	5,538	8,857	14,395
University of Alaska, Southeast	626	4,157	4,783
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University West	1,104	3,842	4,946
Northern Arizona University	12,728	5,763	18,491
ARKANSAS			
Arkansas State University	7,917	2,260	10,177
Arkansas Tech University	3,534	1,222	4,756
Henderson State University	3,040	716	3,756
Southern Arkansas University	2,344	591	2,935
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	6,796	5,623	12,419
University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,162	358	2,520
University of Central Arkansas	7,759	1,714	9,473
CALIFORNIA			
California Maritime Academy	496		496
Cal. St. Polytech Univ, San Luis Obispo	14,184	2,194	16,378
Cal. State Polytech Univ, Pomona	12,139	6,159	18,298
California State Univ., Bakersfield	3,306	2,129	5,435
California State Univ., Dominguez Hills	5,256	5,221	10,477
California State Univ., Fresno	14,462	4,444	18,906
California State Univ., Fullerton	14,122	10,289	24,411
California State Univ., Hayward	8,012	4,974	12,986
California State Univ., Long Beach	17,711	12,360	30,071
California State Univ., Los Angeles	10,550	8,853	19,403
California State Univ., Northridge	17,063	12,029	29,092
California State Univ., Sacramento	16,114	8,354	24,468

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
California State Univ., San Bernardino	7,842	4,643	12,485
California State Univ., San Marcos	1,026	878	1,904
CALIFORNIA (cont'd)			
California State Univ., Stanislaus	3,057	2,850	5,907
San Diego State University	19,887	11,000	30,887
San Francisco State University	15,628	10,902	26,530
San Jose State University	17,463	12,163	29,626
Sonoma State University	4,907	2,496	7,403
COLORADO			
Adams State College	1,971	3,325	5,296
Fort Lewis College	3,638	458	4,096
Metropolitan State College of Denver	9,689	7,881	17,570
Univ. of Colorado at Colorado Springs	3,260	2,512	5,772
Univ. of Colorado at Denver	5,130	6,058	11,188
Univ. of Northern Colorado	8,856	1,472	10,328
Univ. of Southern Colorado	3,711	780	4,491
Western State College of Colorado	2,471	191	2,662
CONNECTICUT			
Central Connecticut State University	7,054	6,730	13,784
Eastern Connecticut State University	2,716	1,779	4,495
Southern Connecticut State University	6,663	5,757	12,420
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
University of the District of Columbia	3,981	7,597	11,578
FLORIDA			
Florida A & M University	7,884	1,603	9,487
Florida Atlantic University	6,664	8,009	14,673
Florida International University	10,550	12,503	23,053
University of Central Florida	11,717	9,965	21,682
University of North Florida	3,994	5,274	9,268
University of West Florida	3,994	3,541	7,535
GEORGIA			
Albany State College	2,548	560	3,108
Augusta College	3,221	2,305	5,526
Columbus College	2,706	1,771	4,477
Georgia College	3,765	1,736	5,501
Georgia Southern University	11,820	2,210	14,030

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Kennesaw State College	5,574	6,096	11,670
Savannah State College	2,442	430	2,872
Southern College of Technology	2,346	1,561	3,907
Valdosta State College	5,878	1,986	7,864
West Georgia College	4,447	3,270	7,717
GUAM			
University of Guam	1,948	1,244	3,192
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii at Hilo	1,740	1,050	2,790
IDAHO			
Idaho State University	7,136	3,619	10,755
Lewis-Clark State College	1,866	1,163	3,029
ILLINOIS			
Chicago State University	4,204	4,471	8,675
Eastern Illinois University	9,402	2,009	11,411
Governors State University	898	4,235	5,133
Northeastern Illinois University	4,298	6,522	10,820
Northern Illinois University	17,812	6,240	24,052
Sangamon State University	1,509	3,027	4,536
Southern Illinois Univ. at Carbondale	20,064	4,492	24,556
Southern Illinois Univ. at Edwardsville	7,297	4,373	11,670
Western Illinois University	9,711	3,666	13,377
INDIANA			
Ball State University	17,181	4,090	21,271
Indiana State University	9,361	2,910	12,271
Indiana University East	1,006	1,405	2,411
Indiana University Kokomo	1,185	2,337	3,522
Indiana University Northwest	2,831	3,131	5,962
Indiana University Southeast	2,867	3,075	5,942
Purdue University, North Central Campus	1,268	2,320	3,588
University of Southern Indiana	4,223	3,207	7,430
IOWA			
University of Northern Iowa	10,686	2,359	13,045
KANSAS			
Emporia State University	4,306	1,700	6,006

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Fort Hays State University	3,966	1,637	5,603
Pittsburg State University	4,765	1,751	6,516
Washburn University of Topeka	3,649	2,981	6,630
Wichita State University	7,428	7,267	14,695
KENTUCKY			
Eastern Kentucky University	12,120	4,746	16,866
Morehead State University	6,790	2,379	9,169
KENTUCKY (cont'd)			
Murray State University	6,364	1,826	8,190
Northern Kentucky University	7,122	4,748	11,870
Western Kentucky University	11,104	4,567	15,671
LOUISIANA			
Grambling State University	6,907	626	7,533
Louisiana State Univ. in Shreveport	2,662	2,003	4,665
Louisiana Tech University	7,968	2,229	10,197
McNeese State University	6,110	2,329	8,439
Nicholls State University	5,335	2,270	7,605
Northeast Louisiana University	9,274	2,458	11,732
Northwestern State Univ. of Louisiana	5,583	2,829	8,412
Southeastern Louisiana University	9,931	2,870	12,801
University of New Orleans	9,557	6,747	16,304
University of Southwestern Louisiana	12,395	4,257	16,652
MAINE			
University of Maine at Augusta	997	3,996	4,993
University of Maine at Farmington	1,915	352	2,267
University of Maine at Fort Kent	467	174	641
University of Maine at Machias	640	318	958
University of Maine at Presque Isle	1,007	570	1,577
University of Southern Maine	4,656	5,421	10,077
MARYLAND			
Bowie State University	2,598	2,211	4,809
Coppin State College	1,885	1,059	2,944
Frostburg State University	4,208	1,087	5,295
Morgan State University	4,422	980	5,402
Salisbury State University	4,473	1,549	6,022
Towson State University	10,083	5,149	15,232
Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore County	7,073	3,581	10,654

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
MASSACHUSETTS			
Bridgewater State College	5,578	2,772	8,350
Fitchburg State College	3,253	3,402	6,655
Framingham State College	3,092	2,057	5,149
Massachusetts College of Art	1,080	748	1,828
North Adams State College	1,589	555	2,144
Salem State College	5,648	4,232	9,880
University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	4,812	2,198	7,010
University of Massachusetts at Boston	6,589	6,507	13,096
University of Massachusetts at Lowell	7,331	5,902	13,233
MASSACHUSETTS (cont'd)			
Westfield State College	3,383	1,720	5,103
Worcester State College	3,135	2,795	5,930
MICHIGAN			
Central Michigan University	13,790	3,768	17,558
Eastern Michigan University	13,858	11,276	25,134
Ferris State University	10,325	1,746	12,071
Grand Valley State University	8,347	4,520	12,867
Lake Superior State University	2,524	842	3,366
Northern Michigan University	6,523	2,374	8,897
Oakland University	6,963	6,105	13,068
Saginaw Valley State University	3,611	3,235	6,846
University of Michigan - Dearborn	3,516	4,607	8,123
Western Michigan University	17,571	9,711	27,282
MINNESOTA			
Bemidji State University	3,925	1,335	5,260
Mankato State University	11,300	3,923	15,223
Metropolitan State University	1,109	4,281	5,390
Moorhead State University	6,755	1,553	8,308
Southwest State University	2,333	409	2,742
St. Cloud State University	12,491	3,556	16,047
University of Minnesota, Duluth	6,055	3,683	9,738
Winona State University	5,879	1,485	7,364
MISSISSIPPI			
Alcorn State University	2,561	358	2,919
Delta State University	2,901	1,122	4,023
Mississippi University for Women	1,647	1,005	2,652
Mississippi Valley State University	2,015	226	2,241

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
University of Southern Mississippi	9,724	1,956	11,680
MISSOURI			
Central Missouri State University	9,140	2,491	11,631
Harris-Stowe State College	679	1,299	1,978
Lincoln University	2,191	1,840	4,031
Missouri Southern State College	3,689	2,200	5,889
Missouri Western State College	3,663	1,372	5,035
Northeast Missouri State University	5,651	598	6,249
Northwest Missouri State University	4,929	934	5,863
Southeast Missouri State University	6,620	1,789	8,409
Southwest Missouri State University	14,223	4,779	19,002
University of Missouri at St. Louis	5,308	6,466	11,774
MONTANA			
Eastern Montana College	2,636	1,125	3,761
Montana Coll. of Mineral Science & Tech	1,477	498	1,975
Northern Montana College	1,121	621	1,742
Western Montana College	877	187	1,064
NEBRASKA			
Chadron State College	1,814	1,636	3,450
Peru State College	993	571	1,564
University of Nebraska at Kearney	6,158	2,621	8,779
University of Nebraska at Omaha	8,395	7,832	16,227
Wayne State College	2,668	1,103	3,771
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	9,176	10,033	19,209
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Keene State College	3,523	1,111	4,634
Plymouth State College	3,628	814	4,442
NEW JERSEY			
Jersey City State College	3,908	3,251	7,159
Kean College of New Jersey	7,051	5,446	12,497
Montclair State College	7,299	6,358	13,657
New Jersey Institute of Technology	4,170	3,527	7,697
Ramapo College of New Jersey	2,775	1,861	4,636
Rowan College of New Jersey	5,693	4,162	9,855
Stockton State College	4,400	1,283	5,683

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Thomas Edison State College		9,399	9,399
Trenton State College	5,261	1,882	7,143
William Paterson College of New Jersey	5,886	3,505	9,391
NEW MEXICO			
Eastern New Mexico University	2,993	796	3,789
Western New Mexico University	1,496	752	2,248
NEW YORK			
CUNY, Brooklyn College	8,202	7,265	15,467
CUNY, City College	8,276	6,507	14,783
CUNY, College of Staten Island	5,913	6,210	12,123
CUNY, Herbert Lehman College	4,955	5,119	10,074
CUNY, John Jay College	5,318	3,286	8,604
CUNY, Medgar Evers College	2,271	2,230	4,501
CUNY, Queens College	9,710	8,684	18,394
NEW YORK (cont'd)			
CUNY, York College	3,543	2,934	6,477
SUNY Empire State College	1,488	4,816	6,304
SUNY Institute of Tech. at Utica/Rome	1,456	1,094	2,550
State University College at Brockport	6,098	3,129	9,227
State University College at Buffalo	8,412	3,697	12,109
State University College at Cortland	5,450	1,541	6,991
State University College at Fredonia	4,253	636	4,889
State University College at Geneseo	5,120	531	5,651
State University College at New Paltz	5,096	2,996	8,092
State University College at Old Westbury	2,974	1,137	4,111
State University College at Oneonta	4,997	930	5,927
State University College at Oswego	6,717	1,838	8,555
State University College at Plattsburgh	5,155	1,006	6,161
State University College at Potsdam	3,934	628	4,562
NORTH CAROLINA			
Appalachian State University	10,520	1,130	11,650
East Carolina University	14,691	3,066	17,757
North Carolina A & T State University	6,173	1,407	7,580
North Carolina Central University	4,077	1,590	5,667
Pembroke State University	2,175	866	3,041
Univ. of North Carolina at Asheville	2,085	1,104	3,189
Univ. of North Carolina at Greensboro	8,614	3,563	12,177
Univ. of North Carolina at Wilmington	6,436	1,462	7,898

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Western Carolina University	5,421	1,418	6,839
Winston-Salem State University	1,995	660	2,655
NORTH DAKOTA			
Dickinson State University	1,389	216	1,605
Mayville State University	687	62	749
Minot State University	3,293	504	3,797
Valley City State University	831	172	1,003
OHIO			
Bowling Green State University	15,154	2,348	17,502
Cleveland State University	9,584	8,230	17,814
Kent State University	17,678	6,421	24,099
Ohio State University, Newark Campus	1,200	532	1,732
Shawnee State University	2,728	908	3,636
University of Akron	15,552	11,527	27,079
Wright State University	11,120	6,537	17,657
Youngstown State University	9,883	4,923	14,806
OKLAHOMA			
East Central University	3,454	1,019	4,473
Northeastern State University	6,206	3,055	9,261
Northwestern State University	1,341	701	2,042
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	893	316	1,209
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	3,073	1,036	4,109
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	4,350	1,193	5,543
University of Central Oklahoma	8,684	7,155	15,839
Univ. of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	1,277	530	1,807
OREGON			
Oregon Institute of Technology	2,014	745	2,759
Portland State University	7,769	9,595	17,364
Southern Oregon State College	3,423	1,055	4,478
Western Oregon State College	3,417	519	3,936
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	6,117	1,434	7,551
California University of Pennsylvania	5,178	1,369	6,547
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	1,243	307	1,550
Clarion University of Pennsylvania	5,239	920	6,159
East Stroudsburg Univ. of Pennsylvania	4,078	1,274	5,352
Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	6,943	1,259	8,202

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	6,028	1,763	7,791
Lincoln University	1,444	33	1,477
Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	3,604	291	3,895
Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	2,784	439	3,223
Millersville Univ. of Pennsylvania	5,475	2,316	7,791
Penn State Erie, The Behrend College	2,387	772	3,159
Penn State Harrisburg	1,599	2,047	3,646
Shippensburg Univ. of Pennsylvania	5,530	1,158	6,688
Slippery Rock Univ. of Pennsylvania	6,264	1,348	7,612
University of Pittsburgh at Bradford	921	388	1,309
West Chester University of Pennsylvania	8,090	3,716	11,806
PUERTO RICO			
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Cayey Univ. Col.	2,915	321	3,236
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Humacao Univ. Col.	3,296	588	3,884
RHODE ISLAND			
Rhode Island College	5,472	4,366	9,838
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Coastal Carolina College	3,113	910	4,023
SOUTH CAROLINA (cont'd)			
College of Charleston	6,631	3,029	9,660
Francis Marion University	3,273	702	3,975
Lander University	1,917	604	2,521
The Citadel Military Coll. of SC	2,178	1,425	3,603
University of South Carolina at Aiken	1,922	1,287	3,209
Univ. of South Carolina at Spartanburg	2,399	1,140	3,539
Winthrop University	3,813	1,212	5,025
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Black Hills State University	2,289	525	2,814
Dakota State University	993	511	1,504
Northern State University	2,135	908	3,043
South Dakota School of Mines and Tech.	1,788	653	2,441
TENNESSEE			
Austin Peay State University	4,593	3,223	7,816
Memphis State University	12,478	8,100	20,578
Middle Tennessee State University	12,561	4,226	16,787
Tennessee State University	4,761	2,830	7,591

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Tennessee Technological University	6,620	1,624	8,244
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	5,504	2,643	8,147
University of Tennessee at Martin	4,752	894	5,646
TEXAS			
Corpus Christi State University	1,481	2,943	4,424
East Texas State University	4,791	3,553	8,344
East Texas State Univ. at Texarkana	362	1,037	1,399
Lamar University	6,178	4,493	10,671
Laredo State University	424	1,146	1,570
Midwestern State University	3,410	2,354	5,764
Prairie View A & M University	3,457	974	4,431
Sam Houston State University	9,247	3,165	12,412
Southwest Texas State University	15,333	5,969	21,302
Stephen F. Austin State University	10,599	2,122	12,721
Sul Ross State University	1,610	1,096	2,706
Tarleton State University	5,072	1,353	6,425
Texas A & I University	4,723	1,691	6,414
Texas Woman's University	4,824	4,812	9,636
University of Houston - Clear Lake	2,376	4,905	7,281
University of Houston - Downtown	3,512	4,580	8,092
University of Houston - Victoria	349	874	1,223
University of North Texas	17,282	9,151	26,433
University of Texas - Pan American	7,180	6,213	13,393
TEXAS (cont'd)			
University of Texas at Arlington	13,488	11,239	24,727
University of Texas at Dallas	3,082	5,911	8,993
University of Texas at El Paso	10,490	6,723	17,213
University of Texas at San Antonio	9,523	7,244	16,767
West Texas State University	4,213	2,189	6,402
UTAH			
Southern Utah University	3,944	488	4,432
Weber State University	8,885	6,108	14,993
VERMONT			
Castleton State College	1,534	494	2,028
Lyndon State College	1,007	188	1,195
VIRGIN ISLANDS			
University of the Virgin Islands	1,146	1,778	2,924

APPENDIX A: AASCU RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
VIRGINIA			
Christopher Newport University	2,935	1,945	4,880
Clinch Valley College	1,214	177	1,391
George Mason University	11,201	9,628	20,829
James Madison University	9,913	1,430	11,343
Longwood College	2,868	334	3,202
Norfolk State University	6,984	1,641	8,625
Old Dominion University	10,408	6,153	16,561
WASHINGTON			
Central Washington University	6,304	1,390	7,694
Eastern Washington University	6,953	1,410	8,363
Western Washington University	9,335	815	10,150
WEST VIRGINIA			
Bluefield State College	1,535	1,396	2,931
Concord College	2,126	834	2,960
Fairmont State College	4,540	2,073	6,613
Glenville State College	1,688	657	2,345
Marshall University	8,685	4,408	13,093
Shepherd College	2,334	1,225	3,559
West Liberty State College	2,145	232	2,377
West Virginia Graduate College	166	3,156	3,322
West Virginia Institute of Technology	2,432	619	3,051
West Virginia State College	2,837	2,059	4,896
WISCONSIN			
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	8,791	1,640	10,431
University of Wisconsin - Green Bay	3,817	984	4,801
University of Wisconsin - La Crosse	7,367	995	8,362
University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh	8,214	2,832	11,046
University of Wisconsin - Parkside	3,094	1,899	4,993
University of Wisconsin - Platteville	4,449	605	5,054
University of Wisconsin - River Falls	4,656	784	5,440
University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point	7,530	1,088	8,618
University of Wisconsin - Stout	6,516	827	7,343
University of Wisconsin - Superior	2,004	721	2,725
University of Wisconsin - Whitewater	8,458	2,054	10,512

APPENDIX B: NASULGC RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
ALABAMA			
Alabama A & M University	3,813	1,256	5,069
Auburn University	18,443	3,108	21,551
Tuskegee University	3,309	289	3,598
University of Alabama	16,112	3,122	19,234
University of Alabama in Birmingham	9,509	6,233	15,742
University of Alabama in Huntsville	3,295	4,731	8,026
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	4,112	4,011	8,123
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University	28,797	14,838	43,635
University of Arizona	26,773	8,356	35,129
ARKANSAS			
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	11,711	2,871	14,582
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	2,851	858	3,709
CALIFORNIA			
University of California, Berkeley	27,779	2,843	30,622
University of California, Davis	20,859	2,030	22,889
University of California, Irvine	16,099	1,088	17,187
University of California, Los Angeles	33,079	2,328	35,407
University of California, Riverside	8,276	529	8,805
University of California, San Diego	17,385	853	18,238
University of California, Santa Barbara	17,588	1,067	18,655
COLORADO			
Colorado State University	18,189	3,021	21,210
University of Colorado, Boulder	20,984	4,105	25,089
CONNECTICUT			
University of Connecticut	16,711	7,420	24,131
DELAWARE			
Delaware State College	2,309	626	2,935
University of Delaware	15,552	5,585	21,137
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
University of the District of Columbia	3,981	7,597	11,578

APPENDIX B: NASULGC RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
FLORIDA			
Florida A & M University	7,884	1,603	9,487
Florida Atlantic University	6,664	8,009	14,673
Florida International University	10,550	12,503	23,053
Florida State University	22,494	5,930	28,424
University of Central Florida	11,717	9,965	21,682
University of South Florida	17,669	16,476	34,145
GEORGIA			
Fort Valley State College	2,144	393	2,537
University of Georgia	24,218	4,275	28,493
GUAM			
University of Guam	1,948	1,244	3,192
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii	13,811	5,999	19,810
IDAHO			
University of Idaho	8,202	3,246	11,448
ILLINOIS			
Southern Illinois Univ. at Carbondale	20,064	4,492	24,556
University of Illinois at Chicago	18,250	7,085	25,335
Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	32,522	5,873	38,395
INDIANA			
Purdue University	31,436	6,310	37,746
IOWA			
Iowa State University	21,633	4,067	25,700
University of Iowa	21,272	6,873	28,145
KANSAS			
Kansas State University	16,943	4,281	21,224
University of Kansas	22,885	6,276	29,161
Wichita State University	7,428	7,267	14,695
KENTUCKY			
University of Kentucky	18,153	5,426	23,579
University of Louisville	13,616	9,018	22,634

APPENDIX B: NASULGC RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
LOUISIANA			
Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge	20,768	5,824	26,592
LOUISIANA (cont'd)			
University of New Orleans	9,557	6,747	16,304
MAINE			
University of Maine	8,953	3,360	12,313
MARYLAND			
University of Maryland, College Park	24,039	8,819	32,858
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	2,122	308	2,430
MASSACHUSETTS			
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9,444	354	9,798
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	18,762	5,424	24,186
University of Massachusetts at Boston	6,589	6,507	13,096
MICHIGAN			
Michigan State University	31,996	8,051	40,047
Oakland University	6,963	6,105	13,068
University of Michigan	33,042	3,584	36,626
Wayne State University	15,762	19,183	34,945
MINNESOTA			
University of Minnesota	22,352	32,320	54,672
MISSISSIPPI			
Alcorn State University	2,561	358	2,919
Mississippi State University	11,946	2,673	14,619
University of Mississippi	9,588	1,450	11,038
MISSOURI			
Lincoln University	2,191	1,840	4,031
University of Missouri at St. Louis	5,308	6,466	11,774
University of Missouri, Columbia	19,134	4,212	23,346
University of Missouri, Kansas City	5,595	4,894	10,489
University of Missouri, Rolla	4,281	1,376	5,657
MONTANA			
Montana State University	9,137	1,403	10,540
University of Montana	8,450	2,164	10,614

APPENDIX B: NASULGC RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
NEBRASKA			
University of Nebraska, Lincoln	19,278	5,295	24,573
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Reno	6,819	5,090	11,909
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
University of New Hampshire	11,094	2,780	13,874
NEW JERSEY			
New Jersey Institute of Technology	4,170	3,527	7,697
Rutgers, The State University of NJ	24,225	9,353	33,578
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico State University	11,024	4,476	15,500
University of New Mexico	15,215	9,920	25,135
NEW YORK			
CUNY, Graduate School and Univ. Center	3,645	486	4,131
Cornell University Statutory Colleges	7,250	1,818	9,068
SUNY, Albany	12,865	6,140	19,005
SUNY, Binghamton	9,538	2,428	11,966
SUNY, Buffalo	18,158	7,204	25,362
SUNY, Stony Brook	13,040	4,192	17,232
NORTH CAROLINA			
East Carolina University	14,691	3,066	17,757
North Carolina A & T State Univ.	6,173	1,407	7,580
North Carolina State University	18,450	8,706	27,156
Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	19,200	4,777	23,977
Univ. of North Carolina at Greensboro	8,614	3,563	12,177
NORTH DAKOTA			
North Dakota State University	6,882	2,347	9,229
University of North Dakota	9,535	2,883	12,418
OHIO			
Bowling Green State University	15,154	2,348	17,502
Kent State University	17,678	6,421	24,099
Miami University	14,443	1,695	16,138
Ohio State University	41,090	11,093	52,183

APPENDIX B: NASULGC RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
University of Cincinnati	21,389	13,271	34,660
University of Toledo	16,878	7,663	24,541
Wright State University	11,120	6,537	17,657
OKLAHOMA			
Langston University	1,824	1,923	3,747
Oklahoma State University	14,949	4,528	19,477
University of Oklahoma	14,766	5,222	19,988
OREGON			
Oregon State University	12,857	1,479	14,336
Portland State University	7,769	9,595	17,364
University of Oregon	13,863	2,856	16,719
PENNSYLVANIA			
Pennsylvania State University	33,778	4,595	38,373
Temple University	19,582	10,647	30,229
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Campus	19,289	8,563	27,852
PUERTO RICO			
University of Puerto Rico	12,925	6,357	19,282
RHODE ISLAND			
University of Rhode Island	10,375	5,076	15,451
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Clemson University	14,616	3,050	17,666
South Carolina State University	4,191	883	5,074
University of South Carolina	18,050	8,421	26,471
SOUTH DAKOTA			
South Dakota State University	7,122	2,432	9,554
University of South Dakota	6,329	2,364	8,693
TENNESSEE			
Memphis State University	12,478	8,100	20,578
Tennessee State University	4,761	2,830	7,591
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	20,090	6,489	26,579
TEXAS			

APPENDIX B: NASULGC RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Prairie View A & M University	3,457	974	4,431
Texas A & M University	38,331	4,657	42,988
Texas Tech University	19,811	4,404	24,215
University of Houston	18,973	14,052	33,025
University of North Texas	17,282	9,151	26,433
University of Texas, Austin	42,524	6,729	49,253
UTAH			
University of Utah	17,789	9,010	26,799
Utah State University	10,212	5,213	15,425
VERMONT			
University of Vermont	8,366	2,519	10,885
VIRGIN ISLANDS			
University of the Virgin Islands	1,146	1,778	2,924
VIRGINIA			
University of Virginia	16,891	1,125	18,016
VPI and State University	22,236	3,767	26,003
Virginia Commonwealth University	13,805	8,134	21,939
WASHINGTON			
University of Washington	28,058	6,540	34,598
Washington State University	15,644	2,238	17,882
WEST VIRGINIA			
West Virginia University	18,072	4,640	22,712
WISCONSIN			
University of Wisconsin - Madison	35,141	6,807	41,948
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	12,833	11,508	24,341
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming	9,030	3,022	12,052

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
ALABAMA			
Troy State University at Dothan	1,041	1,278	2,319
Troy State University in Montgomery	783	2,548	3,331
ARKANSAS			
Univ. of Arkansas, College of Medicine	546		546
CALIFORNIA			
California State University, Chico	12,906	2,266	15,172
Humboldt State University	6,787	1,067	7,854
Univ. of Cal., Hastings College of Law	1,231		1,231
University of California, San Francisco	3,746		3,746
University of California, Santa Cruz	9,607	648	10,255
COLORADO			
Colorado School of Mines	2,435	599	3,034
United States Air Force Academy	4,300		4,300
Univ. of Colorado Health Sciences Ctr.	1,746	421	2,167
CONNECTICUT			
Charter Oak State College		1,145	1,145
United States Coast Guard Academy	946		946
University of Connecticut Health Center	455	5	460
GEORGIA			
Georgia Institute of Technology	11,550	1,341	12,891
Medical College of Georgia	1,832	224	2,061
North Georgia College	2,150	644	2,794
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, West Oahu	220	472	692
ILLINOIS			
Illinois State University	16,797	5,083	21,880
INDIANA			
Indiana University Bloomington	30,094	5,982	36,076
Indiana University South Bend	3,073	4,725	7,798
Indiana/Purdue Univ. Indianapolis	12,660	15,685	28,345
Indiana/Purdue Univ. at Fort Wayne	5,067	7,031	12,098
Purdue University, Calumet	4,352	5,143	9,495

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
LOUISIANA			
Louisiana State Univ. Medical Center	2,548	360	2,908
Southern University at New Orleans	3,378	1,135	4,513
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier	660	394	1,054
MAINE			
Maine Maritime Academy	684	6	690
MARYLAND			
St. Mary's College of Maryland	1,272	238	1,510
Uniformed Serv. Univ. of the Health Sci.	763		763
United States Naval Academy	4,270		4,270
University of Baltimore	2,620	3,224	5,844
Univ. of Maryland University College	1,040	13,678	14,718
University of Maryland at Baltimore	3,710	1,354	5,064
MASSACHUSETTS			
Massachusetts Maritime Academy	725	10	735
University of Massachusetts Worcester	517	126	643
MICHIGAN			
Michigan Tech University	6,457	504	6,961
University of Michigan - Flint	3,240	3,412	6,652
MINNESOTA			
University of Minnesota, Morris	1,846	264	2,110
MISSISSIPPI			
Univ. of Mississippi Medical Center	1,541	90	1,631
NEBRASKA			
University of Nebraska Medical Center	2,233	524	2,757
NEW JERSEY			
Rutgers University, Camden Campus	3,448	1,773	5,221
Rutgers University, Newark Campus	5,460	4,308	9,768
Univ. of Medicine & Dentistry of NJ	2,820	768	3,588
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico Highlands University	1,993	814	2,807
New Mexico Inst. of Mining and Tech.	1,178	414	1,592

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
NEW YORK			
CUNY, Bernard Baruch College	9,059	6,287	15,346
NEW YORK (cont'd)			
CUNY, Hunter College	8,422	9,968	18,390
CUNY, New York City Technical College	6,734	3,870	10,604
Fashion Institute of Technology	4,178	7,943	12,121
NY State Coll. of Ceramics, Alfred Univ.	849	26	875
SUNY College of Optometry	266		266
SUNY Health Science Center at Brooklyn	1,211	500	1,711
SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse	876	219	1,095
SUNY Maritime College	744	155	899
SUNY College of Envir. Sci. & Forestry	1,302	354	1,656
State University of New York at Purchase	2,443	1,506	3,949
United States Merchant Marine Academy	977		977
United States Military Academy	4,271		4,271
U of the State of NY Regents Coll Deg	14,700	14,700	
NORTH CAROLINA			
North Carolina School of the Arts	474	38	512
OHIO			
Northeastern Ohio Univ College of Med	430		430
Ohio State University, Lima Campus	981	429	1,410
Ohio State University, Mansfield Campus	877	588	1,465
Ohio State University, Marion Campus	744	322	1,066
Ohio University - Chillicothe Campus	956	782	1,738
Ohio University - Eastern	586	382	968
Ohio University - Lancaster Branch	1,237	831	2,068
Ohio University - Zanesville Branch	733	522	1,255
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma State Univ. Coll of Osteo Med	296		296
Oklahoma State University Tech. Branch	1,243	3,124	4,367
Univ. of Oklahoma Health Sciences Ctr.	2,169	839	3,008
PENNSYLVANIA			
Penn. State Univ., Hershey Medical Ctr	546	11	557
University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown	2,693	548	3,241
TENNESSEE			
University of Tennessee, Memphis	1,839	162	2,001

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1992

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
TEXAS			
Texas A & M University at Galveston	1,160	118	1,278
Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine	416		416
Texas Tech Univ Health Sciences Ctr	886	377	1,263
TEXAS (cont'd)			
U of Texas Health Sci Ctr at Houston	2,226	978	3,204
U of Texas Health Sci Ctr at San Antonio	2,204	369	2,573
U of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	1,474	638	2,112
U of Texas Southwest. Med Ctr at Dallas	1,475	159	1,634
VIRGINIA			
College of William and Mary	6,686	1,080	7,766
Mary Washington College	2,935	761	3,696
Radford University	8,460	970	9,430
Virginia Military Institute	1,265		1,265
WASHINGTON			
Evergreen State College	3,023	387	3,410
WEST VIRGINIA			
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Med	257		257
WISCONSIN			
University of Wisconsin Centers	6,826	4,134	10,960

Office of Public Affairs
National Association of State Universities
and Land-Grant Colleges
One Dupont Circle, Suite 710
Washington, DC 20036-1191

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PERMIT NO. 2223